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CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

nents in exact proportion.

No reports, resolutions, or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, or public meeting, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest, can be inserted unless paid for as an exaction.

ADVERTISERS will please endeavor to send in their favor-sefore 11 o'clock, if possible.

TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS. IRKWOOD & McGILL, having received an assortment of type especially adapted for BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., are prepared to fill all orders at short notice,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, COT. 8th and D streets.

General Banking and Exchange Business.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have entered into copartnership for the transaction of a general Exchange and Banking business in the city of Washington, under the firm of—SELDEN, WITHERS & CO.

All business entrusted to them will be attended to with in the city of SELDEN,

All business entrusted to them will be accompromptness and fidelity.

WILLIAM SELDEN,

Late Treasurer of the United States
JOHN WITHERS,

Of Alexandria, Virginia.

R. W. LATHAM,

Ofthe city of Washington.

L. P. BAYNE,

Of Baltimore, Maryland.

HUDSON RIVER FIRE AND MARINE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

Office, 1 Todd's Building, adjoining Brown's Hotel, Washington City, D. C., CAPITAL - - \$300,0001 (All paid in and securely invested, according to law,)

All paid in and securely invested, according to law,)

Will insure Merchandise, Cargoes, Dwellings, House
hold Furniture and other property, anywhere in this
District or the adjoining States, on the most favorable terms.
The public may reat assured that all losses sustained
by this company will be liberally and promptly adjusted at
their office in this city.

I. C. MORGAN, Vice President.

P. J. Avent, Secretary.

JAS. A. Requa, Actuary.

feb 7—tf] SAMUEL B. HICKCOX, General Agent.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES, &c. JUST RECEIVED this day, from New York, manufactured

expressly for us—
Ladies' Black Gaiter Boots, very fine
Ladies' Black Gaiter Boots, very fine
Ladies' French Kid Buskins and Slippers
Ladies' French Morroco do do
Ladies' Morocos and Leather Boots and Buskins
Gentlemen's Patent Leather Boots and Congress Guiters, of a superior quality, for sale low by
HARRIS & GRIFFIN,
Penna. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets,
june 26—tr next door to W. Harper & Co.

FIVE CENTS A YARD!

OR the pretty Fancy Picture-Frame and Looking-glass Paper, at Winer's.

A few more Grate Aprons on hand, at reduced prices, and few quires of Ceiling Paper.

Boxwood Wafer-boxes for sale low, and a variety of Glass

Boxwood Wafer-boxee for sale low, and a variety of Glass nastands and Writing Ink.
GOLD PENS, Penells, Penknives, Tooth-brushes, Hatrushes, Porte-monnaies, Tally-Ho Razors, Shaving Soaps,
terman Cologne, Coat-hooks, Hat-hooks, Tweezers, French
aste Blacking, Blacking Brushes, &c., &c.
MUSIC—embracing Songs, Waltzes, Polkas, Quicksteps,
mulrilles, &c.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, direct from rers, always on hand and for sale at
WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store,
Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.
[Wash. Sat. News.]

June 24-tr

Protection from Lightning.

THE undersigned, being the duly appointed Agent of SPRATT'S ELECTRICAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURGIST LIGHT SPRATT'S ELECTRICAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURGIST LIGHTNING-ROD MANUFACTORT, Covington, Kentucky, begs to offer
these superior Rods, of Spiral-twisted, Carbonized Annealed
Iron, with Zinc Protectors, and Electro-positive elements
combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal
to copper as conductors. They are in ten-fest lengths, with
accurately-fitted brass-screw connecting joints, an entire
new style of metallic (patented) attachments, for brick or
frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingenious construction, (patented,) forming a lock; the whole
mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented,)
twelve inches long, aurrounded at the base with three angular nogative magnets, which possess the power, to an extra-

mounted with a solid platinum sliver point, (patented.) twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The atomishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the air of its opposite elements, has been clearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized point have shown but slight results, though placed under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and sliently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely support any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters pa These improvements being secured by double letters pa-tent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves liable by purchasing of those who are not authorized, or who are substituting inferior imitations. All agents duly appointed can show their certificates. Have good rods or none. CHARLES W. HEYDON,

I do hereby certify that I have app lied various powerful chemical respents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The respense used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of sodium, (common salt.) scele scid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

incient of the effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem. UNIVERSITY OF UA., October 3, 1850.

The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended. Yours, truly, Prof. ROBT. PETER.
LEXINGTON, Kv., February 20, 1850.

CHICAGO, September 3, 1850.

CHICAGO, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

for my inspection.

AUGUSTA, (GA.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them.

A. MEANS.

Prof. Phys. 8c. Emory College, Ga. and Prof. (Deep and) Prof. Phys. Sc., Kinory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem., MEANS.

Pharm, Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best I have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

R. SILIMAN, Jr.,
Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.

Louisville, January 27, 1851.

All order left at ANDREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufactory.

All orders left at ANDREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufact 7th street, will be promptly attended to; or at GEORGI BELL'S, Alexandria, Va., corner of King and St. Asaph sta ap 14—tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL, WARHINGTON, D. C. W. BROWNING, Proprietor.

JUST EECEIVED a freeh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, and Oils. For sale by WILLIAM T. EVANS, aug 14—tf Druggist and Apothecary, cor. 7th and H sts.

PROCLAIMS TO THE AFFLICTED
That he has discovered the most certain, speedy and efficacious plan of treating
SECRET DISEASES
that has ever yet been presented to the world. By his plan,
founded on observation made in the Hospitals of Europe
and America, he will insure

A CURE IN TWO DAYS,
OR NO CHARGE.

A CURE IN TWO DAYS,

OR NO GRAKOR.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs used.

Weakness, Loss of Organie Powers, Pains in the Loins,
Disease of the Kidneys, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose
and Skin, Constitutional Debility, and all those horrist affections arising from a Certain Secret Habit of Youth, that soltiary practice, more fatal to its victims than the song of the
Syrens to the mariners of Ulyases—blighting their most
brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering Marriage, etc.,
impossible.

brilliant hopes or satisfications, rendering Marriage, etc., impossible.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE.

Young Men especially, who have become the victims of Solidary Fice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Jenates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to esstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately consult Dr. J., and he restored to perfect health.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore, Maryland, on the left hand side, going from Baltimore street, seven doors from the corner. Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Gradu-

DR. JOHNSTON.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most emirent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose Hie has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asteep, great nervoisness, being alsuraed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately. TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences, that secret and solitary habit, which ruln both body and mind, unfitting them for

habit, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dinness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c., &c.

Mentally.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion of Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Weakness of the system, Nervous Debility and premature decay generally arise from the destructive habit of youth, that solitary practice se fatal to the healthful existence of man, and it is the young who are most apt to become its Victims, from an ignorance of the dangers to which they subject themselves. Parents and Guardians are often misled with respect to the cause or source of disease in their sons and wards. Alast how often do they ascribe to other causes the wasting of the frame, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspopels, Indigestion, derangement of the Nervous System, Cough, and Sysiptoms of Consumption; also those serious Mental effects, such as loss of Memory, Depression of Spirits, or peculiar fits of Melancholy, when the truth is, they have been caused by indulging in Peruiclous but alluring practices, destructive to both Body and Mind. Thus are swept from existence thousands who might have been of use to their Country, a pleasure to their friends, and ornaments to Society.

Society.
DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR OR-

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR OR-GANIC WEAKNESS.

This grand and important Remedy has restored strength and vigor to thousands of the most debilitated individuals, many who had lost all hopes, and been abandoned to die. By its complete invigoration of the Nervous System, the whole faculties become restored to their proper power and functions, and the fallen fabric of life is relised up to beauty, consistency and duration, upon the rules of an emaciated and premature decline, to sound and pristine health. Oh, how hanny have hundreds of misguided youths been made. how happy have hundreds of misguided youths been made, who have been suddenly restored to health from the deva-tations of those terrific maladies which result from indiscre-

tations of those terrific maladies which result from indiscretion! Such persons, before contemplating
MARKIAGE,
should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote commendate happiness. Indeed,
without this, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hearly darkens to the view; the mind
becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the meiancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes hightand with our fown. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but
apply immediately.

and with our own. Let no false defleacy prevent you, but apply immediately.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston may religiously confide in his honor as a Gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

To STR.ANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last ten years, and the numerous innortant Surgical Operations perfarmed by Dr. J., witnessed by the Reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guara sty that the afflicted will find a skilful and honorable physician.

TAKE NOTICE.

It is with the greatest rejuctance that Dr. Johnston permits his earl to appear before the public, decaing it unprocessional for a physician to advertise; but unless he did so, the afflicted, especially strangers, could not fall to fall into the hands of these imprudent, boasting impostors—individuals destitute of knowledge, name, and character—pediars, shoemakers, mechanics, &c., advertising themselves as physicians; ignorant quacks, who keep you trifling month after month, as long as possible, and in despair leave you with rulned health to sigh over your galling disappointment. It is this motive slone that induces Dr. J. to advertise, for healons can cure you. To those unacquainted with his reputation he deems it necessary to say, that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his Office.

Weakness of the Organs immediately cured, and full viger restored. TAKE NOTICE.

viger restored.
ALL LETTERS POST-PAID—REMEDIES SENT BY
MAIL. mar 5—1y

FOR RENT-A handsome new three-story Brick House, on 12th street, (Island,) containing eleven rooms and a large hall. Rent, \$300; and possession given

JOHN L. SMITH. SHAVING-BOXES VERY CHEAP!

THE above article can be purchased at Winer's for 621/2 cents; or fitted out with a Tally-ho Razor, Shaving-Brush, Toothbrush, and Soap, for \$1.25; Cheap Cask Stationery Store, 4—tr Sixth street, near Louisiana avenue.

TALLY-HO RAZORS-WARRANTED. If there is such a thing as luxury in a shave, these cele-brated Sheffleld Razors, and Bazin's popular SHAVING REAM, (both of which can be had at Wimer's for 50 cents.)

to largely to such a result. Call at the
Cheap Cash Stationery Store, Sixth street,
-tr near Louislana avenue JOHN L. SMITH. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

AND COUNTY MAGISTRATE.

OFFICE, Eighth street, opposite the market house, where he may be found at all times. And | feb 3--

Office of the General Insurance Agency.

Located on Seventh street, betweeen D and E, nearly opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall,

WHERE Policies will be granted on Life, Health, Fire, and Marine Risks, in the following companies, viz:
AMERICAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AMERICAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF New HAVEN, CONNECTICUT. Capital over \$100,000. Rates of premium reduced 25 per cent. Payable in cash annually, semi-numually, and quarterly. Lives of slaves insured at the same rate as others. BENJAMIN Shiman, President; BENJAMIN NOTES, Secretary.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, or GRANVILLE, New YORK—the largest and safest mutual insurance company in the world. Capital \$936,986, and over 110,000 members, designed for farm property and datached dwelling-houses, which will be insured at one-seventh of the rates usually charged by stock companies. S. S. COWEN, President; A. BISHOP, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, or AMSTERDAM.

S. S. LOWEN, President; A. BISHOP, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, of AMSTERBAM,
NEW YORK. Capital, \$125,000, besides a large surplus cash
fund. Policies issued on Fire, Marine, and inland navigation, and transportation risks, at the usual rates of other
responsible companies. L. G. Gardiner, President; Alden
T. Mallert, Secretary. UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, or FORT PLAIN, NEW

YORK. Capital, \$173,000, besides a large surplus cash fund Insures under the new system on the stock or mutual plan. Peter J. Wasner, President; Josian Cook, Secretary. PETER J. WANEER, President; Josian Cook, Secretary.

Ar Since the above agencies have been established, I have insured over \$4,000,000 of property, and paid eight losses, to the full satisfaction of the claimants, in current funds. Gentlemen having property uninsured are respectfully invited to call at this office, where ample references and full explanations will be cheerfully given.

Agencies granted by JAMES T. CLOSE, General Agent for the States of Virginia and mar 9—11m Maryland, and Dist. of Columbia.

GENTLEMAN Called on me on Sat-A GENTLEMAN Called on me on Saturday last, and stated that he really believed he owed
his present existence, under Providence, to the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. He was so reduced and debilitated
that he was unable to walk a square at a time for many
months, and gradually grow weaker, but was induced to
try this medicine, and is now a hale, active man. Call and
get pamphlets gratis, at WIMEU'S Obeap Cash Stationery
Store, where it is for sale, direct from the manufacturers.

Sor Sixth street, near Louisiana avenue.

June 29-tr ST. LOUIS BONDS WANTED, at the BANK OF THE UNION, Browns' Marble Ruilding. DR. HARRIS'S INFIRMARY,
NO. 31 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BETWEEN SECOND AND LOMBARD STREET,
OF A SAFE AND SPEEDY CURE PEFFECTED, OR NO

City Itemas.

Over twonby years' experience in the treatment of all forms of PRIVATE DISEASES enables Dn. Harms to insure a sound and speedy cure in any of these complaints. His remedies are free from disquasing oils, bulsam, potenous compounds of mercury, and injurious drugs, which so often lead to expasure, rendering the unhappy sufferer an invalid for life.

THIS INFIRMARY, THIS INFIRMARY, celebrated throughout the Union for the effectual cure of all classes of Secret Diseases in the shortest time ever accomplished by proper and safe remedies, was established in this city over thirteen years ago, as a refuger from Quackery. No public notice of this institution would be required, were it not for the number of strangers in a large city exposed to impossion from the alluring baits of Mock Doctors, who will promise anything to entice strangers to their white sepulciars.

ENFEEBLED MANHOOD ENFEEBLED MANHOUD

ENFEEBLED MANHOUD

may here find a certain restorative. The remedies of Dr.
HARRIS in renovating the MENTAL AND PRINCAL POWIDS, and
removing all ORGANIC DIRABILITY, with other evils, entailed
by a certain Secret Habit, are innocent in action, certain in
effect, and unsurpassed by any discovery of the age.

TO FEMALES.

TO FEMALES.

Dr. II. has given particular attention to female diseases. His experience enables him to relieve safely and spending all Irregularities, Nervous Derangement, Constitutional Heakness, General Debildy, &c. Prompt attention given to letters, and treatment marked with skill and delicacy. Communications sacredly-inviolate.

Distant persons cured at home, by addressing DR. GORDON HARKIS, Ratimore, (letters post-paid.) Medicine sent in any direction by mail.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Remedies,
NOS. 1, 2, & 3,
RE so prepared as to harmonize and act in unison with
each other. Taken separately or together, they will
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
SPEEDILY REMOVE DISRASE, AND
QUICKLY CURE ITS CAUSE. NO PAIN CAN
EXIST, OR DISRASE AFFLICT THE
SYSTEM,
While under their influence.

R. R. R. NO. 1!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF!

IS THE FIRST AND ONLY REMEDY

EVER recorded in the Medical History of the world

THAT HAS STOPPED THE MOST

VIOLENT PAINS

IN A FEW SECONDS!

It will stop the MOST SEVERE PAINS

IN FIVE MINUTES OR LESS!

And will cure the most obstinate and painful Rheuma

Nervous, Neuralgic, and Bilious Complaints,

IN A FEW HOURS.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL, it never falls in giving instant ease to the most tormenting and agonizing pains.

IT HAS CURED, IN

NINETY CASES OUT OF A HUNDRED,
Rheumatism
Neuralgia In One Hours
Neuralgia In One Hours
Neuralgia In One Hours
In Teu Minutes
Diarrhoea In Fifteen Minutes
Toothache In One Second
Spasms In Five Minutes
Cramps In Five Minutes
Cramps In Fifteen Minutes
Chill Blains In Fifteen Minutes
Chill Blains In Five Minutes
Sore Throat In Four Hours
Influenza In One Hour
Spinal Complaints, Stiff Joints, Strains, Bruises, Wounds,
Cuts, Frost Bites, Cholers Morbus, Dysentery, Tie Doloraux,
and all other complaints where there are severe pains, RADWAY'S READY RELLEF will instantly stop the pain, and
quickly cure the disease.

SICK HEADACHE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pains in a few minutes, and prevent renewed attacks.

It will cleanse and sweeten the stomach, and neutralise the poisonous acids of the system. RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM.

CASES CURED IN THE YEAR 1851.

DURING THE YEAR,

AT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURED

20 000 cases of Rheumatism in New York.

20,000 cases of Rheumatism in Boston.

20,000 cases of Rheumatism in Hiddelphia.

5,000 cases of Rheumatism in Michigan.

5,000 cases of Rheumatism in Michigan.

5,000 cases of Rheumatism in Hidnois.

The second of Rheumatism in Hidnois.

We have known as many as twenty persons in a day, who have called at our office in their carriages to have the Relief applied by us, and IN FIFTEEN MINUTES have walked

R. R. R. No. 2.

R. R. N. O. Z.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
FOR THE QUICK CURE OF ALL CHRONIC AND
SCHOFULOUS DISEASES.

IT IS POWERFUL, SEARCHING, AND PLEASANT;
IT CLEANSES AND FURIFIES THE BLOOD FROM
ALL SCROPFULOUS HUMORS;
IT RESOLVES AWAY FROM THE BONRS
AND MUSCLES
ALL DISEASED DEPOSITS;
IT ELECTRIFIES THE FLUIDS AND SOLIDS WITH
HEALTH AND STHENGTH.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—White Swelling Humors, Syphilis, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Cancers, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitical Tumors, Ulcers, Fever Scres, Hacking Dry Cough.

In either of the above-named Diseases
WE GUARANTEE
that the patient will experience its ali-powerful, soothing beneficial effects
IN A FEW HOURS

will experience immediate relief after taking three doses. In ten minutes after taking a dose of this pleasant remedy the work and sickly invalid feels its electrical agency thrilling through every cell and cavern of the system, imparting health

and strength to every organ, nerve, and secretory ressel in the Price of R. R. R. No. 2, \$1 per bottle. Sold only by the authorized agents.

R. R. R. No. 3.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS:
ILLD AND PLEASANT IN THEIR OPERATION.
regulate the Bowels and cleanes the system from all
PUTRID AND ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS. nt all times. Time Five Hours.
Doses Regulate. Large Doses Purge.
Taken in Doses from One to Fight.
THEY WILL CURE

Costiveness, Dyspepsia,
Indigestion, Constipation of the Bowels.

Heart Burn. Sour Stomach, Heart Burn,
Mensles,
Liver Complaint, Kidney Complaint,
FEVERS OF ALL KINDS.
Typhoid, Pneumonia, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Billous,
And, in all cases where the system is out of order,
a doze of the Regulators will Regulate

to the Liver, and Restore the Natural Health.

Three Regulators is an ordinary dose, and will empty to the Liver, and Restore the Natural Health.

Three Regulators is an ordinary dose, and will empty to ovels of their refuse matter in a few hours.

Ist. They cleanse the stomach from all feetid or discauses the stomach from all feetid or discauses. 1st. They cleanse the stomach from all feelid or discussed umors, and leave it sweet, clean, pure, and heaithy. 2d. They produce upon the skin a free perspiration, open he pores, and give a regular and heaithy action to the skin. 3d. They pure from the skin, the secretions, the bowie, he stomach, and every function in the system, all morbid of sysheshibly becomes.

the stomach, and every function in the system, all mores and unhealthy humors.

In zerious cases, where prompt and immediate action in required, and a general operation of the bowels demanded,
FIVE TO EIGHT REQUIATORS
will produce the most beneficial effects. In all Fevera—
Scarlet, Typhus, and Billous—take from one to three liegulators every hour, until a free and powerful evacuation is

educed. Radway's Regulators are pure, safe, quick, powerful, but d pleasant in their operation. of Radway's Regulators, 25 cents per box, contain-AUTHORITED ACCRES

C. H. STABLER & CO., Baltimore, Md. CHAS. STOTT & CO., Washington, J. F. CALLAN, Washington. W. H. GILMAN, Washington, R. S. T. CISSELL, Georgetown, D. C. COOK & PREL, Alexandria, Va. Jy 21-1-

THE FISHERIES.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD. THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, August 14, 1852.

[CONTINUED.] The Colonial fishermen continually complain to the Imperial Government of the competition of the American fishermen, and they claimed of the new Ministry as they had been in the habit of claiming of the old Min-istry, the assent of the Royal Government to the granting of bounties; and they complained to the new Ministry, as they had been in the habit of complaining to the old one, of the encroachments of the American fishermen. The Colonial authorities last year, by reports and resolutions, threatened retaliation against the United States in some form, if these claims and complaints should be disregarded.

Under these circumstances, the Imperial Government, in 1851, proposed to the President of the United States to negotiate concerning the questions raised by the British Colonies, and submitted, through Sir Henry Bulwer, a schedule of the terms or principles upon which the hazards and dangers which would arise he that Government would negotiate, for the purpose of settling what they were pleased to call the commercial intercourse between the Provinces and the United States. Now, I desire it to be especially remembered that the President | the rigorous construction insisted on by the Coloof the United States altogether declined to ne- nies, he declared the dissent of the Government gotiate; that he referred the subject to the Congress of the United States, in his annual message of December last, in these words:

"Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and other British possessions near our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from her Britannie Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, but it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal legislation. Decuments are laid before you, showing the terms which the British Government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adont willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject shall not be made."

Thus, in December last, was Congress invited by the President to consider the subject out of which all the present difficulties have arisen; and we then had this notice from the British Ministry, viz:

"Her Majesty's Government are prepared, on certain conditions and with certain reservations, to make the concession to which so much importance seems to have been attached by Mr. Clayton, namely—to throw open to the fishermen of the United States the fisheries in the waters of the British North American Colonies, with permission to those fishermen to land on the coasts of these colonies, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish: provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the owners of private property, or with the operations

of British fishermen. Congress did nothing, said nothing, thought nothing, on the subject. The Colonies, in the mean time, continued to complain of encroachments, and continued to demand the consent of the Imperial Government to the granting of bounties. The Imperial Government stated that, to remove the complaints of the Colonies, they would not object to measures being taken by the Colonies themselves for the granting of bounties, and that they would send an additional force to protect them against encroachments. Such a force was sent, and, simultaneously with sending it, the British Minister here, on the 5th of July last, informed the President of its coming, and its objects, in the following communication:

"I have been directed by her Majesty's Government to bring to the knowledge of the Government of the United States a measure which has been Majesty's are the wonder of a day, and no more.

No recent attention her been had between the Proadopted by her Majesty's Govern repetition of the complaints which have so frequently been made of the encroschments of versels belonging to citizens of the United States and of France upon the fishing grounds reserved to Great Britain by the convention of 1818.

Island, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, such a force of small sailing vessels and steamers as shall be deemed sufficient to provent the infraction of the treaty. It is the command of the Queen that the officers employed upon this service should be especially enjoined to avoid all interference with the yes-

been sent into the field of the dispute. There is the Buzzard, a steamer of six guns; the Sappho, a sloop of twelve guns; and the Bermuda, a schooner of three guns, sent to the Straits of Belleisle, and on the coast of Newfoundland, where we have an unquestioned right of fishing, and where there is no contro-Then there is the Devastation, a steamer of six guns; the Arrow and the Telegraph. of one gun each; and the Nettley, of two guns in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: making, in the whole, seven vessels, with a total of thirty-one guns, sent by the Imperial Government into these waters. If you add to this force the flagship of Vice-Admiral Seymour, the Cumberland with seventy gans, there are, altogether, one hundred and one guns. This is the naval force which has been sent into the Northeastern

force was there before this great naval force the Cumberland, commanded by the same Sir Charles Seymour, with seventy guns; a frigate, of twenty-six gans; two sloops, of sixteen guns; and one steamer, of six guns: making, in the and thirty-four guns.

Then this mighty naval demonstration, which has so excited the Senate, and roused its indignation, and brought down its censures upon the Administration, consists in a reduction of the naval force which Great Britain had in those waters a year ago, from one hundred and thirty-four to one hundred and one guns. What the British Government has done has been to withdraw some large steamers, because they were not so useful in accomplishing the objects

whole, which is furnished by small vessels of 1818, as construed by ourselves. the different provinces; Canada having sent two or three; Nova Scotia, three or four; and bly instances of oppression, but the British Prince Edward Island, I think, one. But the Government is understood to have disclaimed is, what the Imperial Government has done, been brought to the notice of the Government one dollar per dozen.

duced the number of guns employed.

Now, when this force was approaching, a letter President, it seems, took pains to obtain information informally, and he caused it to be published, in a notice issued by the Secretary of State, and dated at the Department of State, July 6, 1852, and which has been called here "proclamation" of the Secretary. Senate will see that the Secretary of State set forth such unofficial information, (and all the information was unofficial.) as had been obtained, and stated the popular inference then prevalent, saying that the Imperial Government 'appeared" now to be willing to adopt the construction of the convention insisted on by the Colonies. Inferring, from circumstances, set forth the case precisely as it seemed to stand. He adverted to the question understood as likely to be put in issue, and admitting that technically the convention of 1818 would bear of the United States from it; and then communicated the case to the persons engaged in this

on their guard." I am surprised that any doubts should be raised as to the proclamation being the act of the Government. I do not understand how a Senator or a citizen can officially know that the Secretary of State is at Marshfield, or elsewhere, when the seal and date of the Department affirm that he is at the capital. I would like to know where or when this Government or this Administration has disavowed this proclamation? In issuing this notice, the Secretary of State

did just what the Secretary of State had been in the habit of doing in such cases, from the foundation of the Government, viz: he issued a notice to the citizens of the United States, to put them on their guard, in a case of apparent danger, resulting from threatened embarrassment of our relations with a foreign Power. The first notice of the kind which I have found in history, is a notice issued by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State under George Washington, to the merchants of the United States, informing them of the British orders in Council, and of the decrees of the French Directory, and of the apprehended seizure and confi-cation of American vessels under them; and assuring the American merchants that, for whatever they might unlawfully lose, the Government of the United States would take care that they should be indemnified. I brought that to the notice of the Senate heretofore; and upon that ground, among others, they have twice sanctioned a bill providing for the payment of losses by French spoliations. The notice published by Mr. Webster was of the same character and effect. Since that time, the "Mississippi," a steam war frigate of the Uni-ted States, has been ordered to those waters, to cruise there for the protection of American fishermen in the enjoyment of their just rights. Thus ends the whole story of these transactions about the fisheries. The difficulties on the

No negotiation has been had between the Presgress between the two Governments. No neing off New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's it appears that nothing has been negotiated away at the cannon's mouth, because there has been no negotiation at all, either at the cannon's mouth or elsewhere. There has not been any negotiation under duress, because there has been no pretence of a design by the Impesels of friendly powers, except where they are in the act of violating the treaty, and on all occasions to avoid giving ground of complaint by the adoption of harsh or unnecessary proceedings when circumstances compel their arrest or seizure."

This became to precise the decign of the impension of the convention of 1818, or to depart from the position of neutrality, if I may so call it, always heretofore maintained. All the charge is that in August 1851, the Reisian Let us now see what force it is that has Government had 134 gurs on that station; and protection. now, in August, 1852, it has 101 guns; and this famous Sir Charles Seymour, who sweeps away, not only fishermen's smacks, but also the ice-Central America to the North Pole. He has two headquarters: one at Bermuda, in the winter; and the other at Halifax, in the summer. This same Admiral Seymour was in He has four trusts to execute for his Governwhich his flag-ship constitutes the largest portion. The first of these is to protect British

rights in the vicinity of Cuba, just as the United States last year sent a vessel to maintain Now, I desire the Senate to take notice what their rights and perform their duties there. His next duty is to secure British rights at Greywas sent. Last year there was the flag-ship, town, just exactly as the United States ought to have had a vessel there to secure their rights. The third duty is to watch Solouque, the Emperor of Hayti, to prevent him from subjugating the Dominican Colony, which the whole, sixty-four guns, without the Cumberland, and, including the Cumberland, one hundred rangement existing between the United States, duelling. Mr. Carr promptly replied, that he had ring that season; and perhaps, also, he comes duel. north because the weather is more pleasant.

There have been since that time some seioures-four or five, I believe: but, in this there has been nothing new. I have before me a designed, or because they would be more useful list of seizures of American vessels for the vioelsewhere, and to substitute in their place a lation of the provisions of the convention of large number of inferior vessels, either more 1818, from the year 1839 to the year 1851. They amount in the whole to twenty-eight vescfficient there, or less useful elsewhere.

The Senate will understand me. I do not say this is the whole force which is in those ment that they were all made on the grounds. waters. There is an increase, I think, on the of violation and abuses of the convention of

There may have been mistakes, and proba-

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH. and so I say the British Government has re- of the United States from 1839 to this time. Yet there has been no war-no declaration of by Sir John Packington, appeared, and at the moment was magnified and applauded by the colonial newspapers in a most bellicose manner: and before the letter of the British Minister could have been read or received by the President, that "masters, owners, and others, dent of the United States an alarm west that he informed Mr. Bankhead, by direction of the President, that "masters, owners, and others, engaged in the fisheries." were to be informed to the president of the United States an alarm west to be informed from the president of the United States an alarm west to be informed from the president of the United States an alarm west to be informed from the contrary, there has been the most pacific spirit on both sides which could be imagined. In 1836, Mr. Forsyth, the then Secretary of State, was so pacific and friendly, that "masters, owners, and others, engaged in the fisheries." war, but, on the contrary, there has been the dent of the United States, an alarm went abroad by the collectors "that complaints had been throughout the fisheries, and along the Northeastern coasts. It was exactly at the season when the fishermen were going to the ocean fields to gather their autumnal harvests. The to the collectors of customs, directing them to inform the American fishermen not to encroach "upon the fishing grounds secured exclusively to British fishermen by the convention of 1818."
So in 1839, Mr. Van. Acting Secretary of State, in an official communication, said:

"Under the supposition that many of the seizures had been made upon insufficient grounds, and in or-der, if possible, to preclude for the future the recurrence of such proceedings, the acting Secretary of State, in a note dated the 10th of July, called the attention of the British Minister to the cases of sei-zure which had come to the knowledge of the De-partment, and requested him to direct the attention of the Provincial authorities to the ruineus consoquences of the seizures to the owners of the vessels, whatever might be the issue of the legal proceedings instituted against them, and to exhort them to exercise great caution and forbearance in future, in order that American citizens, not manifestly encroaching upon British rights, should not be subject to interruption in the pursuit of their lawful vocations."

Sir, I think you now see that this present Administration has roared, in tones of defiance of Great Britain, at least as loud as these utterances of the Administrations of Mr. Van Buren and of General Jackson. It has been a hard and hazardous trade, that they might be ground of censure, and a ground of complaint and excitement here, that no notice was given by the British Government to the United States, that they had changed their construction of the treaty. That is all right. It is a good ground of complaint, provided the condition holds. If they had changed the construction of the treaty, they ought to have given us notice; but if they had not changed, then the complaint of want of notice must fail.

It has been complained here that the President withheld information. It is enough to know that he had nothing official worth communicating; and that; when requested, he furnished all that he had.

If I have been successful, I have shown the Senate that there is not in the present difficulties about the fisheries any ground of alarm-precisely for the reason that nothing new has occurred. That circumstances remain just exactly as they were; that there is no ground to apprehend a war, because the dis-positions of the British Government remain ust as pacific as they were before; and the dispositions of the Colonies to retaliate were well known before; and that if there were reasons for censure in any quarter, it must fall elsewhere, and not on the Administration. The President transferred the subject to Congress last December. The Senate imply that this was right, because it rejects the idea of negotiation. Who, then, has a right to complain? Is it Congress, that the Executive has not acted? or is it the Administration, that

Congress has been silent? I shall be told, indeed, that the notice of the British Minister was ambiguous. But it was no more ambiguous than the well-understood reserve practiced by that Government for a dozen

and more years past. The Executive is not to be censured for not having resisted the British force, for there has fishing grounds have "this extent, no more" been none there in hostility to resist. It has not resented indignity, because there has been no indignity offe This is ident of the United States and the English Government of the United States shall claim Government. No negotiation is now in pro-Great Britain what portion of her naval force gotiation has been instituted between the two she shall maintain on this station, and what "Urgent representations having been addressed to her Majesty's Government, by the Government of the British North American Provinces, in gard to these encroachments, whereby the Colonial fisheries are most seriously prejudiced, directions have been given by the Lords of her Majesty's Admiralty, for stationable the British Government. So, then by the Lords of her Majesty's Admiralty, for stationable the British Government. So, then the British Government it appears that nothing has been negotiated. Governments, for any purpose whatever. No on that. I should like to see how the Senate of Nicaragua, or into the Mediterranean. The Executive has acted with all sufficient promptness, and, when it seemed necessary, the " Mississippi" was sent into those waters. From accounts received, it appears that Commodore Perry found the British authorities adhering practically to our own construction of the convention of 1818. What is the Mississippi to do? She must not protect fishermen who call it, always heretofore maintained. All the according to our own construction are encroachchange is, that, in August, 1851, the British ing; and those who are not, seem to need no

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Ordeal Declined! bergs coming down from Hudson's Bay and off The superstitious belief that the Omnipotent the coast of Labrador, with his "broom," is the will vindicate the right and punish the wrong in Admiral of the whole station of British North the deadly duel, is not professed by the chivalry America-a field of duty which reaches from of the present day; but to luck and a steady aim the success of a duelist is generally attributed. We are therefore surprised when we behold honorable gentlemen resorting to such a mode of those seas with his broom last year, just as he arbitrament. We learn, for example, that the is this year, and yet he excited no alarm then. Hon. Paulus Powell, of Virginia, sent a copy of Mr. Gentry's speech to Wm. G. Carr, esq., of ment with the small force at his command, of Bedford county, Virgiania, who chose to consider that he had taken "an unwarrantable liberty in ending him, as the only document which he (Mr. Powell) had ever furnished him with, the speech of a renegade Whig." Mr. Carr, therefore, published a communication in the Charlottesville Advocate, addressed to Mr. Powell, in which sentiments were expressed to which Mr. P. took exceptions, and subsequently sent Mr. C. a challenge to meet him at some point beyond the limits Great Britain, and France; and the fourth no intention of offering a personal insult to Mr. duty is to protect British rights in these fishe- Powell, and that there were insurmountable obwhomsoever may come along. The season of fishing is in the summer; and, therefore, the gested. So, Mr. Powell has won all the glory, Admiral arrives at Halifax with his broom du- without encountering any of the dangers of a

> Nature seems to have fixed a peculiar stamp upon a true gentleman that always distinguishes him from the mere affector of gentility. The latter may adopt the former's apparel and manner, but something striking, though indescribable, will ever betray the counterfeit.

Report says that a young lady of Boston, of extraordinary accomplishment, and an beiress, is about to make her appearance on the stage, having become deeply enamored of the profession.
It is further said that her debut will create a fu-

rore in the theatrical world. Eggs from China, put up in pickle, in largequestion I am upon, and the real question now any such. More or less of these seizures have sized jars, are now retailed in San Francisco at